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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1889---TWELVE PAGES.

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FASHION'S AIRS AND GRACES

Beautiful New Clothes---Revival of the Quaint Gowns of a Century Ago.

The Small Tournure—Society Women Who Study Dramatic Art to Acquire Grace and Control of Figure-Useful Cosmetic Hints.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW York, May 4.—Let us begin with fashions, to have the serious affairs of life over and done with. The new gowns are happy blending of sense and caprice, so varied in material and trimming that almost every dress at a good private modiste's seems unique, and sensible in short skirts, simple drapings, and forms which dispense with tight corsets and bustles. The main

difference noted as spring wears on and restyles appear, is that Directoire dresses give way to beautifully fitted, easy princess gowns with embroidered or else open fronts filled with white vests or chemisettes, the of American girls better than the Directoire, which looks like the mischief, save on very piquant wearers. Spanish styles are taking the fancy, from the pictures of modern painters, allowing rich color and luxurious fancy. But Spanish styles are not to be attempted in any but the most generous materials. A superb costume for dinner dress, seen yesterday in a royale, thickest, softest and glossiest of all silks, in the warm, brilliant Spanish red, finer than poppy color, with short matador jack-et of gorgeous brocade in red, black, gold and green, square and loose, as seen in pictures of bull-fighters, the crimson sleeve slashed with deep puffs of brocade, and a narrow, straight train of brocade turned back from the hips over the red silk petticoat, which looked thick enough to stand alone, but was almost too soft to rustle. Frills of magnificent point finish throat, bosom and wrists. Directoire dresses require fine, filmy French and Flemish laces; the Spanish style calls for the heavy corded Escurial point, which is rather between passementerie and lace, or for the Spanish point and cut-work with its high relief and spidery bars. Three yards of Escurial point needed for a dress front may be had for \$35; which is cheap for a life's wear.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

One establishment shows conservative coronet bonnets in fine straw, with velvet applique on the low brim, trimmed solely with loops and rich brocade ribbon in the color of the dress, a little thread lace and aigrettes. Flowers are overdone for the tastes of the select, and soft wide ribbons, lightened with aigrettes and fine grasses or seeds at most, come with the handsomest

CENTENNIAL STYLES. One thing the centennial has left us is a revival of quaint and convenient fashions of a century ago, including the lace mittens, ruffles and dress aprons worn as a part of afternoon dress, and the sensible hats and looped petticoats for out-of-doors. A pretty little white cambric cape ionable shop-window under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the center of a of expensive foreign

So long talked of perceptibly modifies the appearance of dresses on the street. Not that there are not plenty of large tournures still worn by women who cling to pronounced styles, and cannot believe themselves dressed except in accented shapes and colors. But the best dressed women no longer wear a half-moon shelf at the back of their skirts, nor do you see every woman who goes out of a car mechanically smoothing down the back of her basque over

is wanted. The newest expensive Bretons have vests of passementerie and beading, garnet, gray or black and steel, which are very handsome. With such a jacket a coronet bonnet of straw or crinoline should be worn, the brim embroidered in beads and a few fine bead aigrettes sparkling along the trimming.

In making overdresses, if too short, trim the skirt off smoothly at the foot and add a plain border a few shades darker or lighter, as you fancy, cover with rows of narrow ribbon a quarter of an inch apart, adding vest-collar and cuffs similarly finished.

Waists too short only need a width of surah folded round them as a sash to lengthen them stylishly. If the darts have worn out, veil the fronts with lace two fingers wide, laid in a few fine tucks at the inner edge and turned square below the belt line to DRAMATIC EDUCATION. "You would be surprised," said a friend,

suggest a lace vest.

"at the number of society women who study dramatic art under the best teachers without the slightest intention of ever going on the stage. They do it as the readiest means of acquiring charm of manners and a good presence." The Delsarte system of training, rightly taken, is the finest way of acquiring flexibility of figure, grace of movement and facial control. I have often wished, in observing the gauche motions and tricks of manner in even educated women, that they could for a few months have the training a good actress receives. One sees these tricks of face conspicuous in country people coming to the centennial, and plenty who are not from the country either. The women smile, and they wrinkle up their eyes, their noses, and show their gums and teeth like enraged poodles. A good dramatic teacher would attack these faults at once, and keep criticising them till the pupil was cured. Delsarte's "decomposing exercises"—attractive name!—are really the finest things for acquiring grace and control of the figure. They are, you know, a series of relaxing movements by bending each joint separately, from the finger-tips to the hips, differing from calisthenics in being less formal and fatiguing. Delsarte had the fault of a Frenchman in the passion for formulating theories which afflicts that nation. Formulas seldom do justice to an art, and his rules sound absurd, while their practice is quite another thing. A woman desiring the completest physical and emotional training should put herself under an enthusiastic pupil of Delsarte. Mr. Steele Mackaye, I am told, charges \$25 a lesson, but his pupils carry out the training with ability at less rates.

COSMETICS AND OTHER PEMININE INTERESTS

"Three lively girls" write to say that bony necks are their great affliction, and have been "thorns in their individual flesh" for some years, and invite me to earn their everlasting gratitude by showing them how to gain round throats. The "Two E's and an A" must think their request forgotten, as it has lain unanswered so long, but that is not my fault. D. D. never means to leave a letter unapswered, unless on superfluous hair, though it almost takes a year to reach the end of correspondence. I am not so sure as to the gratitude either when the "Two E's and an A" learn that the only road to their wishes is careful physical culture, not the semi-occupied life young ladies lead, of which the principal exercise is chattering, which does not tend to round throats. It is a physical fact that many of throats. It is a physical fact that many of our young women actually talk the flesh off their bones, the quick effort of mind and voice being of a most wearing kind. Ask any teacher who has to talk in her school half as much as these girls do, every day of her life. The first thing they want to do is to provide boxes of the charcoal tablets which come at 15 cents, fifty in a box, and are the most convenient way of taking charcoal. There is a charcoal and pepsin lozenge of English make which is sovereign for indigestion and the thinness attending, but it is an expensive confection, at 60 but it is an expensive confection, at 60 cents a quarter pound, though a good many wafers go to a quarter, and it lasts one a month. These charcoal wafers are invaluamonth. These charcoal wafers are invaluable for purifying the breath and the blood, so that the food taken affords its best nourishment. Then use filtered water, and drink plenty of it. Eat figs, apples and pure candy before meals, and when really hungry, at other times, always brushing the teeth carefully and rinsing the mouth after eating. The corrosive acids formed in the mouth inflame the stomach and waste fiesh, and have much to do with the scrawniness of women. For do with the scrawniness of women. For

do with the scrawniness of women. For breakfast take hot maple syrup, cracked wheat, not oat meal, which I repeat is starchy and clogging as usually cooked, fresh, soft-boiled eggs, three if possible, and good coffee, with meats or fish as preferred. At night, on retiring, take a milk punch, or calfsfoot jelly beaten with orange juice and a fresh egg, or a table-spoonful of salad oil mixed with three tablespoonfuls of Burgundy or port, adding a little honey or lemon if liked. Something in shape of light refreshment before going to bed is the best recipe to gain flesh rapidly. Nourishment taken then is not wasted in exertion, but laid up in the form wasted in exertion, but laid up in the form of tissue which rounds the figure, and is a orn as a little reserve of strength for the next day. Women who work hard should always take, if possible, some little agreeable and hard pasters a fash
To develop the muscles of the throat and shoulders, and gain a graceful bird-like flexibility as well, practice turning the head from side to side as far as possible, slowly at first, but never very fast, for that head from side to side as far as possible, slowly at first, but never very fast, for that wrinkles the throat. Try this five or ten minutes night and morning, bathing the neck well in warm water, and rubbing in almond cream or salad oil before sleeping. A linen bandage wet with scented oil worn round the throat nights will nourish the skin and flesh, especially if put on while one is warm with exercise. Singing is, however, the method of gaining round contours of the throat. A woman who does not sing makes a mistake which should be corrected immediately. How seldom we see a singer with a scrawny throat. If the

not sing makes a mistake which should be corrected immediately. How seldom we see a singer with a scrawny throat. If the leanness proceeds from incipient weakness of the lungs it is well to keep pine tar or creosote evaporating in sleeping-rooms, and use fir pillows. Inhalation of refined tar is a notable cure for consumptive indications. A little oil lamp with a small tripod and saucer over the flame will be all the apparatus needed. The saucer is filled with water, and a spoonful of tar, which keeps a very healthful atmosphere in the room throughout the night. The pure resin which exudes from the green pine trees is the finest for sanitary purposes. There used to be a preparation called olive tar, which was far too good to be lost sight of, being a delicate aroma, and a soothing remedy for consumption. Its main or only ingredients were olive oil and pine tar. It is a good plan for those who wish to improve their throats to chew pure spruce gum, pine gum, or that of the compass weed of the Western prairies, for the exercise of the jaws develops the throat, and the resinous qualities of the gum strenththens digestion. I don't mean to recommend the habit of chewing gum, as practiced by its devotees, but there never was an unsightly habit which had so much to be said for it. Rank dyspeptics, with the coating eaten off their stomachs, as the doctors say, find relief to their cravings by chewing pure spruce gum, and all agree that the lungs are better for it. The compound of paraffine and sweet stuff sold for gum has nothing to recommend it.

"Marguerite" wishes to know what will

woman who goes out of a car mechanically smoothing down the back of her basque over her prominent drapery. It used to look funny on the suburban trains to see a file the whole spring gum, just gualities of the worth of the car. Now the dries akirt is fitted as carefully as the waist, the underskirt having straight breadths, gored only over the hips to fit without crease or fold, and the upper skirt of five straight breadths shirred over this. The back of each skirt is left full, a single steel spring run in the underskirt seven inches below the waist, fiving all the residence of the company of the control of the c on the arms as long as possible. At the same time coarse bread and wheaten grits must be made part of regular diet, or all this effort goes for nothing. Caution: In taking grape juice, acid phosphate, lemonade, or any spring drinks, they must be sipped, and a little rest allowed after half a glass, to let what has been taken be partly absorbed. Drenching the stomach with glassfuls of hot or cold drinks is a pernicious habit, which will surely derange digestion permanently.

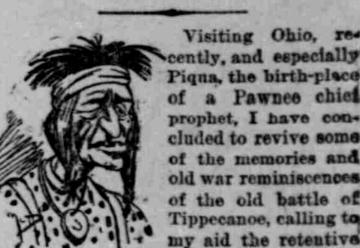
I am always happy to receive inquiries on cosmetic subjects.

Shirley Dare.

He Relates Some of the Events That Culminated in the Battle of Tippecanoe.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Facts by Other People and Fancies by Himself -Prophet, the One Eyed Chief-Tecumseh, the Lawrence Barrett of the Pawnees.



Visiting Ohio, recently, and especially Piqua, the birth-place of a Pawnee chief prophet, I have concluded to revive some of the memories and old war reminiscences of the old battle of Tippecanoe, calling to

memory of the historian and my own febrils imagination. Historical facts are of theme selves like the wire foundation of a beautiful bonnet-naked; they are destitute of beauty, but decorate them with the gorgeous word-painting of a heaven-born genius, and they become the beautiful Easter bonnets of literature.

Fortunately for me, at the time of my visit, I came across a little volume issued during the present year by Mr. Reed Beard, a young man of twenty-seven years of age, who is totally blind. It is called the "Battle of Tippecanoe," and as I felt that I had certainly seen as much of the battle as he had, I began critically to read his work, and if I found that his view of the engage, ment agreed with mine, I thought I would give the book a reading notice in our paper. Aside from the very trifling error, perhaps, Chippewas as the tribe of Indians utilized by Mr. Longfellow, whereas it was the Da-cotahs or Sioux used in "Hiawatha." I have found no historical holes in his parrative.

and, with great pleasure, I allude to the book as one of which a man with two good eyes and a pair of pebble glasses might well be proud, and a blind man even more so.

It was in 1811 that the firm of Prophet & Brother went into the general slaughted and rapine business, hoping, by close attention to one and all, to merit the public patropage and give general satisfaction. tention to one and all, to merit the public patronage and give general satisfaction. Prophet and his brother Tecumseh were descendants from Georgia stock and thoroughly well bred, neither they now their ancestors having done a lick of work for centuries. Like all well-bred people who cannot bear the odor of honest perspiration, they began early to give their attention to crime. Satan, who aims to supply little jobs of suicide, homicide and germicide for idle hands to do, and who has maintained his reputation all the way down from Eve to Ward McAllister, read the sign of Prophet & Brother, and made arrangements with them to handle Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in his interests.



Prophet was called by his tribe Lahnwasikaw, or Lord Voice. He was the author
of a new religion among his people. He believed in prohibitious piety and indolence.
His idea was that sanctity could be so cultivated and fostered that it would take the
place of industry. He allowed that the
Lord would provide. He united what may
be called the High Church and Horse Chestnut Schools of Theology, viz.: He combined
the unimpassioned and geometrical style of
religion with the deep, abiding faith which
enables a low-browsed horse-chestnut to
make a stubborn case of rheumatism go make a stubborn case of rheumatism go

right away from there.

Prophet had been nicknamed Loud Voice because of his ability to test the acoustic properties of Ohio. He could address an open-air meeting as far as the eye could reach

reach.

He was also inclined to be a little bit arabitrary, and when anybody found fault with him, or doubted his statements, he will be a little bit arabitrary. brany noticed right

thing was the matter with his longevity. A great many people saved their lives by being en rapport with the Prophet.

The brothers, or Messrs, Prophet & Tecumseh, were opposed by a chief named Black Hoof. He did not prophesy at all, but called to his aid what has been referred to by Plutarch as horse sense. By ferred to by Plutarch as horse sense. By this means he saw at once that it was a mistake for the Indian to go to war with the white man, and especially without the indorsement of the press. Black Hoof lived to be 110 years old, and would have lived much longer, no doubt, had he not changed his heavy underwear in March for a lighter suit which he found on a clothes line one evening on the banks of the Auglaize river in Ohio. They were not quite dry.

In 1807 the Prophet and Tecumseh gathered several hundred of their followers ered several hundred of their followers together, and, in obedience to a command from the Great Spirit, located on some land which they had ceded to the white people in 1795. The people of Ohio and Indiana could not brook this. It was at this time that the Ohio men and the Indiana men went to Washington to protect their interests, a habit which they have never been able to entirely overcome.

